

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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WHICH COMES FIRST?

BAINBRIDGE Colby threw a bomb into the ranks of the Anti-Saloon League when he said that prohibition of beer and wine would reduce production in government shipyards at least 25 per cent. The prohibition leaders retort by quoting the secretary of the navy as saying that the efficiency of workmen in navy yards located in dry zones has been greater than before prohibition went into effect.

What are the facts? inquires the New York Commercial. In some localities most of the shipyard workmen are foreigners or sons of foreign-born parents who drink beer or wine just as New England women drink tea or coffee. These men will be discontented if they cannot get what they want and have been accustomed to drink. They cannot be convinced that such beverages used in moderation injure them. Most of them have given the subject some thought and they base their arguments on the results in the European countries they know where the use of beer or wine is practically universal.

If Germany conquers the world, as she has set out to do, there will be no prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States. Germany will then fix the terms of peace and they will include a vast indemnity, ample supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials for her, the free admission and sale in the United States of German-made chemicals, dyes, wines and beers, and protection from prohibition and other inimical laws of breweries and other industries owned by Germans or German-Americans. Is it not better to win the war first, instead of imperiling its outcome by making labor restive and dissatisfied?

According to some naval officers and superintendents, who cannot be quoted, the navy yards at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, which are in wet zones, show much higher efficiency than those in dry zones because the former can secure a better class of workmen and because these workmen are more contented and less vagrant than those in the dry zones. Many highly skilled men in wet zone navy yards refuse to accept better positions and higher pay in dry zone shipyards. They prefer to live as they choose to being deprived of what they want.

Workmen able and willing to work hard in shipyards and steel mills are scarce. If bone-dry prohibition will dissatisfy any considerable number of them and retard the production of ships and war products, would it not be better to knock out the kaiser, before starting what may be a disastrous backfire at home? Old John Barleycorn has been with us a long time and we can stand another year or two of his company while we finish the business in hand.

WAITING FOR THE BIG DRIVE

LET us not deceive ourselves into the belief that this war is on the wane and that the Germans have been taught a lesson on the western front that they are not likely to repeat the disastrous performance of last month. The men who are directing the war are not misled into entertaining any thought of a lapse or collapse of the Teuton offensive for they are sticking to their posts and feeling out the enemy daily by thrusts that are designed to keep in touch with the rear movements of the hosts held in abeyance. The next offensive must come for the war has gone too far to be slackened and every day adds to the perils of a delayed attack through the steady arrivals of American troops. A well known writer on the allied front admits that the last two drives of the Germans were not as heavy as they could have been made. The reason for this withholding of strength is not understood but it is known that the Germans have within call fifty fresh divisions of seasoned men who have not been in action for over six weeks. These troops may be in training preparing for the thrust that the kaiser expects will send his forces to the gates of Paris but, in any event, the American people should not look too optimistically on reports from France which, after all, amount to nothing more than mere skirmishes.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF IT?

IF any one had ventured the prediction one year ago that this country would live to see the day when ninety-six ships were launched almost simultaneously they would have been scoffed into silence and ridiculed into the grave. Yet that is precisely what is going to be done as the greatest celebration of the Fourth of July ever held since the country was emancipated from the leading strings of Great Britain. The lesson to be drawn from this demonstration is that the United States has not been frittering away time and money in an aimless chase after notoriety but is getting results such as never before have been witnessed. The great industrial forces have been harnessed to the war machine and, with every sense co-ordinated in the one aim we are rapidly bridging the gulf that separated us from becoming a commercial and maritime power with the universe for a field of conquest. The good work has been initiated and there should not be any let up until the reflux in the movement of troops brings our boys back from the bloody battlefields of Europe. The stringency in food will be overcome as soon as the tonnage increases for then the United States will have vessels to carry the surplus products from the antipodes and South American nations to an extent that will bring a reign of plenty to reward the citizens for the short period of self denial that has been so patiently borne for the first two years of the war.

California is a state of contradictions. Last year the citizens were holding indignation meetings about the suggestion that Chinese might properly be imported temporarily to cultivate and harvest crops. The people worked themselves into a white heat over the coolie idea yet, the state council of defense has given its approval to a plan for bringing thousands of Mexican laborers into Imperial and Riverside counties to save the crops from destruction. If there is any difference it is in favor of the coolie, for the latter will work constantly while the former will work only until he earns a few dollars and the will lay off until he either gambles or disposes of his unusual wage.

The simple minded Russian must have been waiting for some one to peddle a gold brick when he gave the kaiser what was left of his navy with the understanding that the ships were not to be used in the present war. This reads like the experience of an innocent Los Angeles man who went to Chicago and loaned a couple of strangers \$2000 as a guarantee that he would not run away with a package of alleged Liberty bonds which on being opened next day by the police next day was found to contain about 10 cents worth of old papers.

When the fourth Liberty loan comes around think of what you would have had to pay if Germany had succeeded in its plans of conquest. Eight billions is a much smaller sum than the forty-five billions which the kaiser figured on the first installment of the war indemnity from the United States.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the Nye County Council of Defense should refrain from interfering with saloons at this time, as the entire matter will be presented to voters for final action next November, when the question of wet or dry will be settled for good.

Pity the poor overworked clerk at Washington who cannot be driven to work more than seven hours a day. The farmer and every other man working for the good of the country would like to exchange jobs during this hot spell.

Diaz of Italy, like his namesake, Porfirio of Mexico, has a trick of getting there.

Wonder how this fight or work order will affect a number of office holders.

GOLDFIELD MINERS MAKE A STATEMENT

Goldfield, Nev., June 28, 1918.
 To the Editor Tonopah Bonanza.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Goldfield miners and in strict justice to them, we wish to refute the charges made in the attack upon them in the issue of the Goldfield Tribune of June 25. The heading entitled "Local Miners Decide on Walkout" is correct, as is the following line: "Decline to work on account of insufficient wages."

"But the next captions, 'Violate agreements to confer further,' and 'men had given promise not to bring about a strike,' is absolutely false and without foundation."

The miners of Goldfield have conducted this affair not only in their department on the streets, but in their attitude and conferences with the officials of the company, as good American workmen and gentlemen.

They have repeatedly proven their Americanism by "going over the top" every time their country has called for help, whether it has been Liberty bonds, Red Cross or war savings stamps, and they will continue to do so as long as their country needs, whether they are in Goldfield or some other section of the country.

That they have acted as gentlemen in every phase of this affair, we leave to our fellow citizens of the city of Goldfield.

We do not know who is guilty of the misstatements in aforesaid article, and do not accuse the Tribune, but we do know, whoever is the author, he has a great deal to learn regarding the intelligence of the American workman, as well as the people of Goldfield, who are pretty well conversant with the situation.

The Tribune states: "We gave no warning of our intentions," and "acted in direct violation of our earlier promises." This is not true.

Our committee waited upon Mr. Lawry a week before and informed him the men would not work after June 25 unless their request was granted.

This agreement, made and signed by the men, was absolutely unanimous, with the exception of three men.

Replying to the committee, Mr. Lawry said we would be given an answer Saturday or Monday. He was told the men would not work if they were not granted an increase of \$1 per day.

If that was no warning, in the name of common sense, what was it?

Regarding any earlier promises, we know nothing of them. The committee was told to simply present the request and report to the men, which they did.

And when the voluminous answer was read to them, when they grasped its meaning—when the full magnitude of the company's magnanimous offer dawned upon them—an increase of a 5 per cent reduction on the goods they bought at the company's store, which was wrongfully taken from them April 1, 1918, and which was of no benefit to the single man; when that offer was tendered them, they resolved then and there not to return to work.

They decided to go up in the morning and draw their time. Out of about 100 men at the Combination shaft, hardly one dozen carried lunches that morning and the few who did were men who were not down town the night before and were not aware of the situation.

There was no intimidation, as the article falsely states. Absolute amity and unanimous of purpose governed all.

As aforesaid, there were no promises made by the committee and Mr. Julian's statement that "the action of the miners was decidedly unfair," is most decidedly unjust.

If, as Mr. Julian points out, "that under a prior agreement, the men had no right to bargain collectively," we can only say, if an agreement is not binding on the company's part, why should it be binding upon the men?

The company at a women's notice reduced the 10 per cent discount to 5 per cent, which in their statement to the men they admit was wrong.

Regarding the earnings of the company's store, we, of course, know nothing of it, and it did not enter into our deliberations.

We had hoped as all our actions showed, that the trouble, if adjusted at all, would be adjusted amicably and we greatly deplore the necessity of this controversy; we are answering the attack only in a spirit of self defense.

We admit that it does seem unfair to Mr. Julian and Mr. Lawry to be confronted by a situation of this kind at the beginning of their regime, but the increase in the boarding houses of \$5 per month, together with the continuous increases in the cost of living, simply brought matters to a climax.

If there are men in the town who are unfriendly to the company and spreading false reports regarding the earnings of the company, as the statement says, we know nothing of it, nor have we been influenced by agitators of any description.

We pride ourselves on the fact that no tool of I. W. Wism, pro-Germanism or any other ism that is inimical to our beloved country, has shown its slimy fingers in any of our deliberations.

We only ask for what we should have had long ago. We shall not recede from our position, and failing to achieve, we shall reluctantly leave Goldfield and seek more lucrative fields.

Thanking you kindly for your very valuable space, we are

Very truly yours,

Sign'd:

W. W. Cushing, Joseph Honzik, Ed. McCoy, R. A. Canning, Ed. Rose, Axel Olson, Fred H. Nielsen, David J. Lihm, Clifford Wickstrom, William Arneeger, A. Addon, J. H. Hock.

CONTRACTS RABIES FROM MILKING COW

William Horton, a rancher of White river valley, returned Wednesday from Reno, where he took the Pasteur treatment for the rabies, which he contracted in a most remarkable manner. While engaged in fence building he received quite a cut from a barbed wire on one of his hands. That night he milked a cow which appeared to have been sick for a day or two, and the next morning he found that the hand was badly swollen. By that time he was convinced that the cow had rabies, hence he had her killed and sent the brain to the Pasteur Institute at Reno for analysis. In the meantime he went to Salt Lake where he took preliminary treatment for the rabies. Later he was informed from Reno that the sample sent to the institute contained every symptom of rabies. He then went to Reno and took the regular course for rabies, which required several weeks.—Ely Record.

ORGANIZING LAND CLUBS IN MEXICO

METCALF, Ariz., July 2.—A proclamation calling upon all Mexicans living in the United States to form clubs for a peaceful solution of the Mexican land problem has been issued here signed by twenty of the leading Mexicans of this town. The plan, as outlined in this proclamation printed in Spanish, includes the organization of these clubs throughout the United States where ten or more Mexicans live.

It is proposed in this manifesto to prepare for the colonization of the fertile lands not now under cultivation in Mexico. To do this each member is asked to contribute \$1 a month to the fund which is to be used in sending back Mexicans to settle on the lands which are held by the government. No military or political affairs are to be permitted to enter into this scheme and arrangements with the federal government are to be made to allot the government lands to those who consent to return.

FARMING IN ALASKA

(By Associated Press.)
 ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 10.—(By mail)—Anchorage Boy Scouts are planning to plant vegetable gardens this spring and later sell their products and give the proceeds to the Red Cross. The United States government has given the boys ground for their gardens. The Anchorage scout organization has about twenty members.

CUT WORMS DESTRUCTIVE

SANTA FE, N. M., July 2.—Cut worms are working for the kaiser in New Mexico, State Meteorologist Charles Linney reported to the state officials after a trip over the state. He said the cut worms were damaging the corn and bean crops badly.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza.

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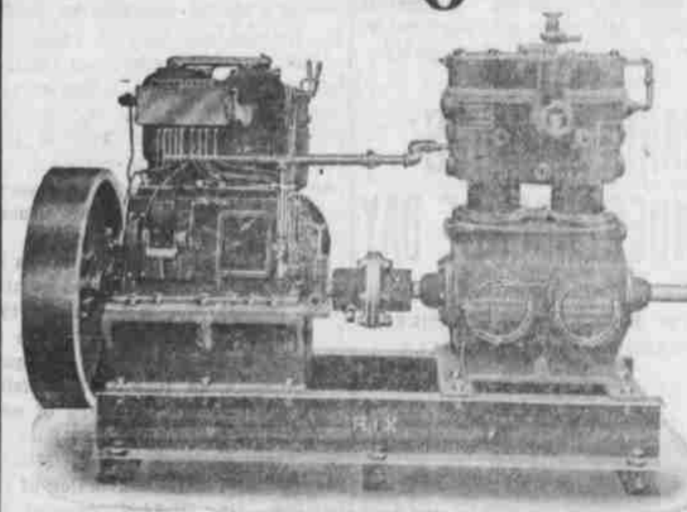
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